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COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

It will require steady and persevering exertions
on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and
mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the
spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have
sprung up with it, and of which it is the main sup-
port. So many interests unite to resist all reform
on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict
will be a short one, nor success easy.
—Jack on's Farewell Address.

From the Washington Globe.

One of the fallacies or rather frauds practised
by those who are interested in entailing this mis-
erable system upon us for ever, is the effort to
persuade the people that credit and paper money
banking are identical and inseparable; just as
if credit, in the shape of bills of exchange, de-
posit, and transfer, letters of credit, bonds, pro-
missory notes, orders, &c. had not existed long
before, and was not completely independent of
the modern system of banking; which, by the
by, is more abused in America than in any other
country. I believe in my conscience, that under
another and better system, credit for credit
would be sounder, surer, and even more ex-
tended. Formerly it was easy for an honest man
of industrious habits to borrow a moderate
amount upon his hand, for an indefinite period,
if he paid the interest regularly. Now he
must have influence, and find endorser, for
whom, by-the-by he is bound to perform the
same dangerous office, and crouch like a slave
every sixty days to obtain the renewal of his
accommodation, which is liable to be withdrawn
at every breath of rumor. He must part with
his peace of mind, his honest pride, his manly
dignity. He must daily eat what the poet calls
the bitter bread of dependence. I should like
to have time to discuss this part of my subject,
but must pass it by.

Unhesitatingly avow, unfashionable and Utopian
as the opinion may appear, that I do not believe
in the reality or permanent practicability of
any money but that consisting of the precious
metals, which have, in all ages and in all nations,
with slight occasional and unfortunate excep-
tions, been employed as such. I cannot see
the alleged difficulty of a gradual return to the
old, safe, honest system. I have not time now
to give my reasons in full, but must confine my-
self to presenting a few facts thrown together in
a random manner. In 1831, Mr. Gallatin pub-
lished a pamphlet written professedly to advo-
cate, though with great moderation and good
sense, a national bank. Hear then what he
says: "The substitution of a paper currency,
to the precious metals, does not appear to be
attended with any other substantial advantage
than its cheapness; and the actual benefit may
be calculated with tolerable accuracy. If in a
country which wants and does possess a metallic
currency of seventy millions of dollars, a paper
currency to the same amount should be substi-
tuted, the seventy millions in gold and silver be-
ing no longer wanted for that purpose, will be
exported, and the returns may be converted into
a productive capital, and add an equal amount
to the wealth of the country. If the banking
system, founded on the principle of a paper cur-
rency, which cannot, at will, be converted into
specie, should be adopted, and notes of a very
low denomination be issued, it will be found
that the circulation would consist of about thirty
millions in bank notes, and ten millions in silver.
But in that case the banks, in order to sustain
specie payments, must, on an average, have in
their vaults about twenty millions of specie.—
This is believed to be nearly the state of things
at this time in the United States, if, according
to common usage, we consider bank notes as
constituting the whole of the paper currency.—
There have been, therefore, on that principle,
only forty millions of dollars saved and added
to the productive capital of the country. This,
at the rate of five per cent. a year, may be con-
sidered as equal to an additional annual nation-
al profit of two millions of dollars. The sub-
stitution of bank notes to a metallic currency
produces the same effect as an addition of two
millions a year to the exports of the United
States, or as a diminution of taxes to the same
amount. Being inclined to think that the credits
on the books of the banks called deposits, in
the United States, constitute, to all intents and
purposes, a part of their currency, we believe
that the benefit derived from the banking sys-
tem is still greater, and is tantamount to an an-
nual national saving, or additional profit, of near-
ly five millions of dollars." This is certainly
an important advantage, provided the system is
so conducted as to afford complete security;—
and it would be altogether free of objection, if
the banks were only banks of deposit, and is-
sued no paper. Banks are certainly a very ex-
pensive implement of agriculture. The capital
expended on these buildings, in the middle and
northern States, is more than the value of one
year's crop of the farms, and causes, therefore,
a reduction of more than five per cent. on the
annual gross produce of the earth. To dispense
with banks would be a greater annual saving

than that which arises from the substitution of
a paper to a metallic currency. Some favor-
able seasons occur, when the farmer might thresh
his wheat on a temporary floor exposed to the
weather, and dispense with a barn; yet, in our
climate, every prudent farmer prefers security
to a precarious advantage, and would consider
it a most wretched economy not to incur the
expense necessary for that object. Similar is
the economy of that expensive instrument, the
precious metals, if the substituted paper cur-
rency is insecure. To unite that security which
is desired from a uniform and permanent stand-
ard of value, with the acknowledged and consid-
erable saving arising from the substitution, is the
difficult problem to be solved in every country
that resorts to the cheaper species of circulating
medium. It has been lately stated, that the
bank notes of every description in England am-
ount to twenty-eight millions sterling, and the
bullion in the vaults of the bank to thirteen mil-
lions. If this is correct, the capital saved is on-
ly fifteen millions, and the annual profit derived
from the paper currency six hundred thousand
pounds sterling. Mr. Gallatin, then, regards
the quantum not as one of difficulty or impos-
sibility, but merely of expediency and economy;
which I think, too, he has much overrated in his
second estimate. BUT WE HAVE HERE PRE-
SENTED THE ASTOUNDING FACT, WHICH I HAVE
NOT SEEN NOTICED BEFORE, THAT WE HAVE
ACTUALLY HAD, IF WE HAVE NOT NOW, AN AM-
OUNT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE
COUNTRY EQUAL TO THAT ESTIMATED BY MR.
GALLATIN TO CONSTITUTE THE WHOLE CUR-
RENCY OF THE COUNTRY IN 1830, SAY SEVEN-
TY MILLIONS. After this, let us hear nothing
more about the absurd project and Utopian
theory of a purely metallic currency. Its fea-
sibility is already practically demonstrated.

To show the abundance of the precious metals,
not to speak of their constantly increasing
supply, in comparison with the trifling amount
which we shall demand for this purpose, I sub-
join another extract from Mr. Gallatin's pam-
phlet: "The total amount of gold and silver pro-
duced by the mines of America to the year
1803, inclusively, and remaining there or ex-
ported to Europe, has been estimated by Hum-
boldt at about five thousand six hundred mil-
lions of dollars; and the products of the years
1804 and 1830 may be estimated at seven hun-
dred and fifty millions. If to this we add one
hundred millions, i.e. nearly ascertained pro-
ducts to this time of the mines of Siberia; about
four hundred and fifty millions for the African
gold dust, and for the product of the mines of
Europe (which yielded about three millions a
year in the beginning of this century) from the
discovery of America to this day; and three
hundred millions for the amount existing in Eu-
rope prior to the discovery of America—we find
a total, not widely differing from the fact, of
seven thousand two hundred millions of dollars.
It is much more difficult to ascertain the amount
which now remains in Europe and America to-
gether. The loss by friction and accidents
might be estimated, and researches made re-
specting the total amount which has been ex-
ported to countries beyond the Cape of Good
Hope; but that which has been actually con-
sumed in gilding, plated ware, and other man-
ufactures of the same character, cannot be cor-
rectly ascertained. From the imperfect data
within our reach, it may, we think, be affirmed,
that the amount still existing in Europe and A-
merica certainly exceeds four thousand, and
most probably falls short of five thousand mil-
lions of dollars. Of the medium, or four thou-
sand and five hundred millions, which we have
assumed, it appears that from one-third to two-
fifths is used as currency, and that the residue
consists of jewels, plate, and other manufac-
tured articles. It is known that of the gross
amount of seven thousand two hundred millions
of dollars, about one thousand eight hundred
millions, or one-fourth of the whole in value,
and one forty-eighth in weight, consisted of
gold, &c. &c. * * * * * From these and
more imperfect data, in relation to other coun-
tries, we believe that the total amount of cur-
rency in Europe and America may be estimat-
ed at two thousand to two thousand three hun-
dred millions of dollars, three-fourths of which
consist of the precious metals, and the resi-
due of bank notes and irredeemable paper mo-
ney."

These estimates form so authentic a source,
will probably make some of our erudite news-
paper scribbles, who habitually assert that
the whole world does not contain enough of gold
and silver to supply a metallic currency to the
United States alone, open their eyes. Again I
say, while we are disputing about the possibi-
lity of the thing, lo! it is done. So much for the
calumniated administration of General Jackson,
the fruits of whose measures, however, we are
beginning to lose, by the conspiracy of banks
and merchants to send the specie once more
out of the country. The only plausible objec-
tion that I see to the scheme, is the possible de-
preciation of prices, by the contraction of the
currency, which it might involve, affecting the
value of existing contracts. But I am by no
means convinced that the effect would occur
were the change to be made gradually, and ju-
diciously conducted. If it did, it would be slow,
gradual, and once for all. Not so with the pre-
sent elastic currency, which expands and con-

tracts alternately, and is ever vibrating between
the extremes of redundancy and scarcity. For
instance, if I had bought a house for \$10,000
last year, when money was plentiful, made pay-
able now when it is scarce, I should have to
exchange two or three houses, or their equiva-
lent value, to raise the funds wherewith to dis-
charge my debt.

The ups and downs of the present system
have nearly destroyed every thing like regular
commerce or honest trade. Business is now a
lottery, as hazardous, as dangerous, as demor-
alizing, as gambling. The reckless speculator
has every advantage over the honest trader,
who is soon compelled to follow in the steps of
the former. No prudence is safe, no honor is
clear, as things are now managed. Bankrupt-
cies have become frequent beyond all parallel.
Formerly, if a man failed, it was mourned as a
public calamity. Now, it is so common as
scarcely to arrest the attention, and that for
sums which startle the imagination. There are
more failures now occurring in one year, some-
times, than formerly in perhaps a century.—
Whole streets fall together, like the card houses
set up by children; whole cities, sometimes en-
tire nations, share the calamity. Men fall for
millions, who, a few years before, were worth
absolutely nothing. It is even a distinction to
break for a splendid sum, and gives a sort of
reputation. The magnificent bankrupt is pointed
out in the street, and men touch their hats to
him in honor of his infamy. Hundreds of
innocent victims are prostrated by the impru-
dence or dishonesty of one man. What anxie-
ty, what fear, what misery, are inflicted upon
the communities by this disastrous system! What
wear and tear of soul, of heart, of conscience!
It is remarked that, in a time of pestilence,
common humanity seems to disappear; so, in
seasons of commercial disaster, universal chari-
ty seems to give way. Men do those things
then, and in a body, from which before, and al-
one, they would have shrunk with horror. O!
the villany, the deception, the collusion, prac-
tised in the shape of fraudulent bankruptcies,
secret arrangements, unfair conveyances, prefer-
red debts, &c. To fail with the pocket full, has
become a proverbial saying. A man's fortune
is sometimes estimated by the number of his
bankruptcies; of another it is said that he has
prospered because he has failed. The flourish-
ing bankrupt dashes the mud from his chariot
wheels in the face of his ruined creditor. How
many lost souls are now denouncing this iniqui-
tous system as the cause of their perdition!

For how many men are the jaws of destruction
agape! Proud as we are, we must yet blush
for the fact that we have become notorious for
commercial dishonesty. What an anomaly,
that a young Republic, fresh from the embrace
of Liberty, should already be more corrupt than
the worn-out monarchies of the old world!—
Fresh from the embraces of liberty, did I say?
No: we have already banished the goddess
from our arms, and taken to our bosom in her
place a painted harlot!

Mr. Editor, our late venerable President de-
serves eternal gratitude for this, if for nothing
else; that, to use the rough phrase of a strong
writer, "he rummaged up the hornet's nest,"
unmindful of the buzz, and still more regardless
of the stings of the vindictive insects. He may
not be a skilful financier; but he had the indig-
nation of a soldier and a gentleman for a state
of things which he saw and felt was fraudulent,
oppressive, and unjust. To use his own noble
declaration, he would not sanction a system cal-
culated to make the rich richer, and the poor
poorer. He has put matters in such a condi-
tion, that a radical reform is now indispensable;
and from this chaos I hope to see order, beauty,
and harmony arise. But he came not to the
subject so raw and fresh as many suppose.—
Years before, in his own State, his many op-
position checked, if it did not entirely prevent,
kindred evils which proved the temporary ruin
of Kentucky. I confess I had my fears for his
successor. I knew him to be honest, intelligent
and skillful; but the calumnies of his enemies
had led me to apprehend that he lacked that
high moral courage, that indomitable strength
of purpose, which gave power and authority
and triumph to his immortal predecessor. But
I am beginning to be relieved of my fears. His
firm attitude in the storm which rages around
him, his manly resistance to the dictation of
the merchants committee, and above all, his la-
ble determination to divorce the Government
entirely from its adulterous connection with the
banks, prove him to be a man equal to the oc-
casion. What has the Government to do with the
speculations of scheming individuals, or the
operations of anti-republican corporations? It
will prove firm to his purpose, popular sentiment
will support him, or even go beyond him, if he
lag behind. From all sides I see the most en-
couraging signs of a healthy reaction in the pub-
lic mind. It is rising to the occasion, and not
ing can now check its course. Like a mighty
river, fed by the torrents of a thousand hills, and
swelled by the rills of countless plains, public
opinion is expanding and advancing, until soon
every obstacle will be swept away by its resist-
less power. The people feel that they have
their foot upon the neck of the monster, and
they will crush the life out of his serpent head,
and consume his very teeth to ashes; but they
spring up again in armed myriads to assault

and subdue us.

And now, before I close, a word about my-
self. I know the risk which I incur in per-
forming the task which my conscience has im-
posed upon me. I know that the whole pack
of bank mercenaries, from the bloodhounds to
the beagles, all the prostituted scribes and pen-
sioned penny-a-liners, will be let loose upon me.
But this moves me not, nay, rather seems to
strengthen my purpose. Neither the knife of
the assassin, nor the bludgeon of the ruffian, nor
the pistol of the duelist, nor the file-knawing
tooth of calumny, nor what to me is a thousand
times worse—the coldness of friends and the
discontinuation of society—shall make me bate
one inch. I attack no man's private reputation,
I assault no man's personal honor; but I as-
sume the right of every freeman to assail pub-
lic men and public measures, upon public
grounds, without fear as without favor, without
scruple as without remorse. Against them I
will employ every shaft in my quiver. I throw
myself upon the people, whose cause I assert,
whose rights I vindicate. Young, weak, ob-
scure, insignificant, I am yet strong in my cause,
and great in my design. I feel the eye of God
upon me: His representative, conscience, with-
in my breast. I solemnly believe that this con-
test involves liberty, law, honor, happiness, ex-
istence itself, not only now, but through an il-
limitable future. I find comfort in myself and
in my cause. They feel not in the power of
truth, they understand not the essential dignity
of human nature, who cannot conceive the high
enthusiasm, the lofty courage of him—

—who called upon to face
Some awful moment, to which Heaven has joined
Great issues, good or bad, for human kind,
Is happy as a lover, and as true
With sudden brightness, like a man inspired.

With the poor Augustine monk, yet great re-
former of Christianity, when arraigned before
thrones and principalities and powers, I would
fain exclaim, with simple German energy, "*Hier
steht Ich—Ich kann nicht anders—Gott hilf mir.*"
Here I stand—I cannot otherwise—God help
me!

THE NOMINATION.

If the democratic press may be considered
any criterion, no nomination in this State for
the gubernatorial office was ever hailed with
more satisfaction by the democracy, than that
made by the Augusta Convention. From no
section and from no individual have we heard
complaints, such as are sometimes made, of un-
fairness and corrupt management in obtaining
the nomination, but on the contrary, differences
of opinion in regard to men, we are assured,
will be cheerfully yielded to the prevailing op-
inion in favor of Col. PARKS. This is as it should
be. No doubt here and there an individual
may be found, as is always the case, who wishes
to cut up, divide and defeat, and transfer the
power of the majority to the well defined minor-
ity, inverting the good old principle that the
governing power is rightly invested in the ma-
jority. But such democrats we believe to be
rare—they cannot, if they would, make inroads
upon the phalanx of our strength. Foes with-
in are soon discovered, and when found out,
they are ranked as foes without. These re-
marks are in anticipation of an old measure of
our opponents, to represent, (or rather to mis-
represent) that the democratic party is not uni-
ted upon candidates brought forward for popu-
lar suffrage.

But it is not enough that the Convention have
made a nomination which is entirely acceptable
to the democracy. The candidate must be
elected, and in order to do it, our friends
throughout the State must not act the sluggard's
part; they must arouse themselves, furnish their
vestments and gird on their armor. The elec-
tion, the day on which the great decisive ac-
tion is to be fought, is near at hand. Are we
prepared for it? What is the state of our or-
ganization and discipline, and do we know what
our vigilant and never-tiring foe is about? All
that it is necessary for us to do and to know, if
we intend to conquer the enemy as usual, and
gather fresh laurels. We must be awakened,
keep awake, and watch while we work, if we
would sustain our candidate, and rally the
doings of the convention. Let every democrat
act upon these suggestions, and the result is
not doubtful, but certain as any future event
can be.

Col. Parks is well known to a large portion
of the democracy of this State as one of their
most able and efficient Representatives in Con-
gress, where, for four years, he sustained their
favorite principles, and advocated their interests,
with great zeal, assiduity and success, to the
unqualified approbation of his constituents, and
the honor of his State; and established an
enviable reputation for ability, integrity, faithful-
ness and sagacity with the late administration,
and the most eminent men in that august body.
It would be difficult, indeed, for a carping critic
to point to a single act in his political life, which
looks like inconsistency, tergiversation, or a
departure from the principles of democracy,
and strict rules of political and moral honesty.
His talents and qualifications for the Chief
Magistracy of the State, can scarce be consid-
ered subjects for controversy; friends and op-
ponents acknowledge his capacity, attainments,
the profundity of his knowledge, and the brillian-
cy of his genius; and his political friends have this

unwavering confidence in the soundness of his
principles, the correctness of his understanding,
the clearness of his head, and the goodness and
purity of his heart.

Can any one civil at such qualifications in
the candidate propounded for our next Gov-
ernor? Can better recommendations be offered
in his favor, or better proofs be exhibited to the
democracy to prove that their duly authorized
agents put in nomination an individual worthy of
their utmost confidence, and fully entitled to
their cordial, hearty and united support? We
think not. We believe the nomination accepta-
ble, and that it will be cheerfully, warmly and
triumphantly responded to and sustained by the
people in September. Ours is a contest for
principle, and for men to personate, demon-
strate, and carry out these principles. Let us,
one and all, then, enter the contest with spirit,
energy and determination to abide by our prin-
ciples, and to elect GORHAM PARKS our
next Governor.—*Ea. Republican.*

[From the Eastern Argus.]

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

We have frequently and urgently—but, we
trust, not too frequently, nor too urgently—en-
deavored to impress upon the minds of our polit-
ical friends the absolute necessity, if they
would preserve their political ascendancy, of
adhering, in good faith, to regular nominations.
Reflection, and all experience, admonish us to
remember that when a party departs from that
rule of faith, or suffers it, even through neglect,
to be brought into disrepute, it takes the first
step in that downward path to ruin which few
can hope of survive, and none can ever enough
regret. It is to a strict and uniform adherence
to Regular Nominations, upon all occasions,
that the democracy of this State is indebted for
whatever of power it enjoys—and if ever that
democracy shall become so corrupt as to dis-
regard the doctrine, it will that moment deserve
the contempt of its friends, and the iron rule of
its enemies. In this matter there is no middle
ground—there can be none.

If there are objections to a candidate they
should be brought forward and investigated at
the nominating Convention—for when that body
places him before the public, he becomes the
candidate of the party, and no man who has the
good of the party at heart, will sanction either
openly or secretly, any measures calculated to
endanger his success, and, in common with it,
the ascendancy of the principles which he is
chosen to represent. If there are those who
have personal ends to answer, and private griefs
to redress, it is a matter of no interest to the
democratic party. That party will never con-
sent to become an arbiter of personal quarrels,
nor a tool in the hands of any man or set of men
who show by their acts that they are anxious to
ruin where they cannot rule. When a party
has no higher aim than to depress one man and
elevate another—when it loses sight of the
principles which it should be its principle to object
to maintain—when its rule of action is shown
to be men, not measures—then will that party
cease to be worthy of the confidence of the
people—such, we feel sure, will never be the
condition of the democracy of Maine.

Down East Girls.—When the down east
girls wish to threaten each other with a flogging,
they say, "I will be into you like a thousand
of brick." When a wild lark attempts to steal
a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says, "Come
sheer off, or I'll split your mainsail with a typh-
oon." The Boston girls hold still until they
are well kissed, when they flare up all at once,
and say, "I should think you ought to be as-
shamed."—*Boston paper.*

When a young chap steals a kiss from an
Alabama girl, she says, "I reckon it's my time
now," and gives him a box on the ear that he
don't forget in a week.—*Irvington Herald.*

When a clever fellow steals a kiss from a
Louisiana girl she smiles, blushes deeply, and
says—nothing. We think our girls have more
taste and sense than those of down east and
Alabama. When a man is smart enough to
steal the divine luxury from them, they are
perfectly satisfied.—*Pineyune.*

When a female is here saluted with a buss,
she puts on her bonnet and shawl and answereth
thus—"I am astonished at thy assurance, Jededi-
ah; for this indignity I will sew thee up."—*N. Y. Lynn Record.*

The ladies in this village receive a salute
with Christian meekness. They follow the
scripture rule—when smitten on the one cheek
they turn the other also.—*Bungtown Chronicle.*

As for the New York girls, they go on the
regular spoils of victory principle. A man must
fight for a kiss as if for dear life—head dress,
sleeves, &c. not taken into account. But if he
enables reputation for ability, integrity, faithful-
ness and sagacity with the late administration,
and the most eminent men in that august body.
It would be difficult, indeed, for a carping critic
to point to a single act in his political life, which
looks like inconsistency, tergiversation, or a
departure from the principles of democracy,
and strict rules of political and moral honesty.
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ered subjects for controversy; friends and op-
ponents acknowledge his capacity, attainments,
the profundity of his knowledge, and the brillian-
cy of his genius; and his political friends have this

Commercial.
We've heard say that when a young lark kisses
a Portland girl, she puts out her pretty lips,
and says you do n't dare do so twice more!—
Argus.

A BELL.—An Irish quack doctor, who had
invented a remedy for sore eyes, headed his
advertisement, "Let every blind man look at
my eye!"

it or restriction—and opposed to a man, the efforts of the democrats to infuse a large amount of specie into the currency.

THESE ARE THE FACTS, as to the session of 1836.

The facts as to the last winter are equally conclusive to the same point—and prove, beyond a doubt or a cavil, that the federal party in this State are the Bank party—and that the democratic party, while acquiescing in the system of banking, as a sort of necessary evil, have uniformly labored to hedge the banks about with restrictions, enlarge the specie basis, and restrain the issues of paper money.

If any one should dispute these sentiments, we will produce the fullest record evidence to sustain them; and we challenge the Bangor Whig, the Kennebec Journal, (whose editor has never, to our knowledge, withheld his vote from a single bank asked for since he has been in the Legislature,) the Portland Gazette, and the whole host of federal brawlers about the "Jackson party" creating banks, to enter the list, and refute a single one of our positions.

In the other States, the facts are nearly the same. Take Pennsylvania for instance, where the moment the federalists obtained the ascendancy, they TREBLED the bank capital of that State.

from the Bangor Post.

The "Somerset Journal," after indulging itself in slandering the reputation of Mr. Parks, is the custom with all federal presses, concludes thus:—

"Two candidates are before you—one is Mr. Parks, the other is Edward Kent, for whose character, we fearlessly challenge investigation, who has shown himself in his profession, possessed of superior talents, and in all respects an upright and an honest man."

Now, we say, if Mr. Kent is an honest man—if he is a man of superior talents—still, even Mr. Kent may have his follies and his frailties. Such is the fact, without doubt; and, if we were disposed to sacrifice the dignity of the press, by publishing every foolish and contemptible report, as well, and perhaps better, authenticated than those slanders which are unblushingly put forth from day to day against the democratic candidate, we should merit, what Mr. Parks' calumniators are now receiving—the contempt and scorn of every honorable and high-minded man.

We are opposed to Mr. Kent's political principles—who is by nature and education, a Federalist. We do not believe that the partial and exclusive policy invariably pursued by the Federalists, whenever they have the power—their inherent and undying love of monopolies—their system of SPECIAL LEGISLATION, to which they always resort for the purpose of concentrating the wealth and power of the MANY into the hands of the FEW—was the best calculated to subvert the interests of this State. We believe such policy inimical and repugnant to the constitution, both in letter and in spirit; and that it cannot and will not be tolerated for any length of time, in any State, or under any form of government, where the people are sufficiently intelligent to understand, and independent enough to assert, their rights.

We are opposed to Edward Kent for pursuing this policy—from the time he made his debut in the Legislature of this State, up to the present moment. It was his extreme bitterness and hostility to Andrew Jackson, and his love and reverence for Nicholas Biddle and the U. S. Bank, that so endeared him to the English party in this State. He was the strenuous advocate of the present miserable banking system, and of the increase of fictitious capital, and has ever scouted at the idea of a metallic currency. He has been one of the warmest advocates for that immense increase of banking capital, which has resulted in the suspension of specie payments, thereby leaving in the hands of the people, upon whom he now calls to elevate him to the Executive chair of this State, millions of irredeemable and irresponsible paper issues.

These are some of the political grounds on which we oppose Mr. Kent. The federal party are well aware of these facts; they are fully satisfied that the success of their candidate must depend upon something besides his political reputation, from which they are availing themselves of every expedient to divert the attention of the people.

Is it at all strange, then, that they should assail the private character—the moral standing of Mr. Parks? Is it at all strange, that they should scatter an army of CALUMNIATORS over the State, to go from house to house, retelling their vile slanders? Is it not—has not this policy always characterized the federal party? And will it not recoil upon them, as in the days of Jefferson and Jackson? On the former were heaped the most abusive and indecent epithets: he was a "DRUNKARD! DEBAUCHEE! and INPIDE!" The latter was a "MURDERER!" and so shamefully ignorant that he was unable to spell words of two syllables! Yes, Democrats of Maine, such were the immoral Jefferson and Jackson. IF they were not belied by this same federal party, who, having no confidence in their own merits, would drag down to a level with themselves, those who surpass them in political and moral rectitude.

It was always the policy of the federal party, to disguise their real motives; and such is their insatiable love of power, that in order to obtain it, they find it necessary to resort to all manner of artifices to deceive the people. No sooner are they detected in building up some ruinous system, than they abandon it, and think to escape disgrace, by changing their name! Are such men fit to be trusted? Will the honest yeomanry of Maine place the least confidence

in the professions—the empty professions of a party, which so underrates the intelligence of the people, as to suppose it possible to deceive them with a mere name? They call themselves Whigs! What a mockery! If they had changed their principles, instead of their name, and, instead of monopolizing "all the wealth, all the decency, and all the intelligence," had left a small share among the "RABBLE," and "poor laws," there would have been some show, at least, of liberality.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President of the United States has made a formal demand upon the British Government for Greeley's immediate release, and indemnity for his detention in Fredericton jail.

Jerome's Bulletin.

The above is good news. It is what we have been expecting to hear for some time. This important affair now begins to assume a proper aspect—we shall wait with patience for John Bull's answer to this demand.

[Bangor Post.]

There are few men in this State whose manners are more courteous and affable than those of Mr. Parks. He is a man of remarkably easy access. Any one can approach him who pleases, and is sure to be received in an easy and friendly manner. He repels no one. He does not feel it necessary to surround himself with form and ceremony to protect his dignity and debar the "profane vulgar" from approaching him; nor does he feel it necessary to affect stateliness of manner, or to dress himself in buckram to keep people from discovering his incapacity and poverty of talent. Such being the well known character of Mr. Parks, the opposition are availing themselves of it for the purpose of representing him as herding with the dissolute and licentious, and as selecting his friends from among the degraded and worthless of mankind. Thus it is, because Mr. Parks is a candidate for the office of Governor, those very qualities, which do him credit, are made by the opposition, grounds of accusation against him. [Portland Jeffersonian.]

Noah, and other whig editors are arguing against the resumption of specie payments. Let the democrats insist upon the resumption at the earliest possible day—it can be done better within six months than afterwards. Here is the issue.

The democrats are against—a national bank—a connection between state and bank—an irredeemable paper currency—all bills below twenty dollars, and special grants of bank charters.

The whigs are in favor of—a national bank to hold the government funds and to control the currency of the country—an irredeemable paper currency—small bills, and granting charters by special acts of legislation.

Which creed do the honest and industrious citizens of America like best?—Boston Statesman.

Lafayette's Legacy to the American People.

We learn from the preface of the American Editor of "The Memoirs of General Lafayette," now on the eve of appearing, that it was the desire of the lamented General, that these "Memoirs" of his life, should be considered as his legacy to the American people—his last expression of regard. There is, perhaps, no department in literature more intrinsically valuable and interesting than autobiography, especially when it develops, as in the present instance, the career of one whose whole life was one continued expression of philanthropy and patriotism, one of the most splendid, perhaps, that is to be found on the pages of the world's history. The very mention of the name of Lafayette, must still continue to excite in the breast of every true lover of his country, the liveliest emotions of grateful regard; and we doubt not the perusal of these posthumous Memoirs will awaken afresh every latent feeling of interest and enthusiasm with which the recollection of his splendid services, and his noble self denial in behalf of the cause of liberty, have ever been cherished. —Galaxy.

Danger from industrious Habits.

Several individuals were a day or two ago arrested in our city for attending to their own business. It seems that they had been seen to go regularly to and from their place of industry, exhibiting all the marks of men driving a profitable business in the most prosperous times. As this is about the only instance known, for several months, of persons minding their own concern and observing regular business habits, it naturally occurred to those who, from the circumstances of the time, have abundant leisure for observing the phenomena of the city, that these men might be engaged in some unlawful pursuit. Under this well founded suspicion, a complaint was made, and these business men were arrested and brought before Judge Fitch. The result of the examination we have not yet learnt. But it is a fact, that the above persons have been arrested on account of their punctuality in the pursuit of a regular calling. We doubt if a similar cause for arrest can be found in the whole city. It is needless, therefore, to put our fellow citizens on their guard. [Portland Orion.]

Flour is selling at Pittsburg for four dollars a barrel; and the prospect is, says a gentleman recently from the Western States, that during the approaching fall and winter, it will be as cheap as was ever known in the United States.

The crops in Ohio are said to be unparalleled in richness and abundance. —Millers there say Flour must come down to \$4.50, and an intel-

ligent gentleman refuses to contract to pay 75 cents a bushel for wheat. Corn and Oats and Potatoes never were more prolific.

The good folks of Michigan make their boast that the ensuing year they will have enough of every thing to supply themselves without calling upon their neighbors. If they do, it will close one of Ohio's markets, and of course have a tendency to bring and keep down the price of produce.

New wheat will be in market in two or three days, and the average price, it is expected, will be about one dollar per bushel, and other produce in proportion.

Bright.—The Bangor Whig thinks the people of Maine ought not to support Mr. Parks, because he has supported the national administration.

MARRIED.

In Hallowell, Dr. Hiram Hill, of Augusta, to Miss Sarah A. Cushman, 7th inst. Mr. Albert Chesley, 24. In Thomaston, Mr. John Holmes, of Alfred, to Miss Caroline P. Swan. In Belfast, Mr. Edward Baker, of Hallowell, to Miss Harriet S. Osborn.

DIED.

In Portland, 6th inst. (suddenly) Mr. Richard Lesley, 40. In Westbrook, 7th inst. Mr. Albert Chesley, 24. In Hallowell, Mr. Ichabod Horn, 52. In Alfred, Mr. John Griffin.

NOTICE.

Taken up by Thomas Hancock in the highway near his dwelling house in Jay on the thirtieth ult. and impounded in the town pound as a stray, one mare, supposed to be between ten and fifteen years old of a dark red color with some white on her hind feet. The owner is requested to call—prove property—pay charges, and take her away.

Jay, August 9, 1837. Swt

NOTICE.

Taken up by Eli Foster in the highway near his house in Bethel on the 2d inst. and impounded in the town pound as a stray, one mare with one white fore foot, 14 or 15 years old, the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHIN. FROST, Pound keeper, Bethel, August 3, 1837. Swt

NOTICE.

This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Levi B. Rawson his time until he is twenty one years of age with power to act and transact for himself all such business as may come in his name or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Levi Rawson, Paris, April 6, 1837. Attest, NANCY C. RAWSON.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Samuel M. Jewell, administrator of the estate of Ezra Jewell late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and sixty dollars and six cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

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Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

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THE OXFORD BANK—AGAIN.

We trust none of our readers understood the explanation in yesterday's Argus, as an endorsement by us of the resuscitation of the dead charter of the Oxford County Bank. It was not so intended—and it was given solely as the explanation of one of its officers.

The more we reflect upon the subject, the better satisfied are we of the impropriety of the proceeding in relation to that institution. The charter is dead by the statute of limitations, and the argument of those who have attempted to revive it, that the same has been done in another instance, does not in our opinion, amount to anything like a justification. In the case cited, the charter was owned by citizens of our own State, said to be of known character and substance—in the present case the owners are principally strangers, and the Maine public has no guarantee that they will fulfill their obligations. In no event, however, strangers or not, we would approve of a Bank organization under an expired charter—and it is no more than truth to say that such an institution can have no legal existence—a company has just as good a right to set up a Bank, without any charter, as under one which is legally dead—and every bill issued by a company under such circumstances, will subject those who issue it to a heavy penalty.

We do not know but every thing is fair and above board in relation to this Oxford Bank—and in that event we would be the last to say a word to unjustly injure its credit. But we feel it to be a duty which we owe the public to say, that the institution has been organized under a dead charter, and, consequently, can have no legal existence. The circumstances attending its organization are not of a character to inspire confidence. We have not time to day to hunt up, and cite, the passages of law applicable to this question—but should it become necessary, hereafter, we are confident we shall be able to convince the community that the proceedings in question are of an illegal, as well as extraordinary character.—[Eastern Argus.]

Extract of a letter from a friend at the West.—"I have been here two months—have travelled considerably—and have seen several, if not all of the varieties of Western character. You would not like the mode of life here—but you would like some of the characteristics of the people. Their minds are generally free; their opinions liberal and independent; you rarely find an individual who is strongly tinged with religious bigotry. On the other hand, their morals are not especially pure, a great deal of knavery and libertinism prevails throughout the western country. It is probably a natural consequence, that men here should be more principled in their dealings than in a settled and well organized state of society, as in the Eastern States. Here men, from all quarters, are thrown together for the first time in their lives, and tomorrow they separate for the last time.

Hence, they regard but little each other's future good opinion, being satisfied if they can produce that impression which will answer their selfish purposes at the present time. Their sole object is to watch for every opportunity to profit themselves at the expense of their neighbors and strangers. Many are the poor dupes that get 'sucked in,' as the phrase is, by the sharp ones. The people are nearly all democratic in their feelings—although they are not in all cases very profound in their judgment of what constitutes democracy in government.—They have their minds to much absorbed in the pursuit of the 'mighty dollar,' to stop long to inquire in relation to anything that does not immediately affect their pockets. There are too many, by far, who want nothing else of government but to establish banks—make canals and railroads—build up towns, &c.—and if they can but accomplish these objects, individual rights may go to the devil, or at least their destination; it is all one to them. 'Go ahead, and the devil take the hindmost'—is the common maxim of the community."

Emigration to the West.—Before one makes up his mind to emigrate to the West, he must decide first, whether he prefers the chance of making a fortune there, united with a great many social discomforts—to the certainty of a competence here, united with a great many social blessings. If he prefers the former, let him go to the West—if the latter, let him stay at home. If he prefers large possessions, united with ill health and constant discontent and sorrow for what he has left behind him, to small possessions united with tranquility of mind—let him go to the West. If he prefers a quiet and peaceful neighborhood, in a village where the old puritanical virtues still remain, improved by the liberal spirit of modern times, to the bustle and confusion of an emigrant population, where all men are strangers to one another, and one's best friend, by profession, may be a runaway knave—let him stay at home. If he prefers wealth to happiness—bustle and care to good society—a wooded country to a fair open and diversified landscape, like the beautiful country round about our old settled towns—if he is willing to sacrifice present happiness, for the chance of becoming a wealthy old man—let him emigrate to the West.

Biddle and the Britishers, the United States. The Liverpool Mail, an English paper makes use of the following language in reference to the exportation of specie from this country to England. "Mr. Biddle must dictate his own terms to the Government of America. He must put DOWN THE GOVERNMENT. He must drain the deposits banks of SPECIE, OR 'PERISH.'"

This is precisely what Mr. Biddle has been striving to do for a long time past, but the Government would not submit to his terms, and the people would not suffer it to be put down. Mr. Biddle and his satellites have ever been striving to bring the government under the control of the Bank, and now hope to accomplish it by their high-handed measure of suspending specie payments, thereby giving them an opportunity of covertly sending off the specie of the country to their foreign allies, and thus drive the people, as a last resort for aid from present difficulty, to recharter the Bank of the United States, that they may again have the management of the fiscal concerns of the government. It will not, however, avail them aught of benefit, for the people know too well from what danger and difficulty they were saved by the destruction of the old Bank, to wish for another to be made out of its ruins.—[Saco Democrat.]

The democratic County Convention, for Cumberland County, was held at Gray on the 26th inst, agreeably to previous notice, and Messrs. Nathan L. Woodbury, Nathl S. Littlefield, Rufus Soule and Roscoe G. Greene were unanimously nominated as candidates for the State Senate, and Mark Harris for County Treasurer. The Convention was well attended, and its deliberations were marked with the usual degree of good feeling—some spirited resolutions were passed, which we should lay before our readers, if we had room.

The First Loafer.—"Have you seen Capin Pete?" asked a black fellow on the wharf at Perth Amboy. "Capin Pete, who the deuce is he?" "Why, he's the gemman that sleeps in Miss Nidd's barn, and goes with his eye out, and his nose in a sling, and his elbow all over mud, and a loaf of bread sticking out of his pocket." "That was the first Loafer. At least poor dear old Jarvis the painter, says so."

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned Inhabitants of the towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, and said County respectively represent that the interest of said towns and the public good generally requires that an alteration should be made in the County road or a new road located leading from Lock's Mills (so called) in said Greenwood to Norway Village, so as to avoid Felt's Hill, Whittle's Hill, and Post's Hill (so called), and believing that the public convenience would be greatly promoted by such alteration or new location, your petitioners pray that the route for said alterations or location may be examined and located in your opinion it should be thought expedient.

FREDERICK COBURN & 41 others.
Oxford County, April 3d, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Joshua Smith's Tavern in said Norway on Wednesday the twentieth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice to be served on the Clerk of said towns of Norway and Greenwood, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Norway and Greenwood, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and be heard, and if they have any objection to the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

J. C. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

J. C. COLE, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—Taken on Execution the same having been previously attached on the original writ and will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the second day of September next at one o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of this County in Oxford, printed at Paris, of Oxford, all the right in equity which Bank Randall has or had, the last of February last past, of redeeming a certain piece of land situated in Carthage in said county, and being under Mortgage to Ephraim Woodman, Esq. for the sum of one hundred dollars. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

PETER AUSTIN, Deft. Sheriff.

July 10, 1837.

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER IN VETERATE in one hour's application, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasurable, safety, expedition, and certainty, is well adapted for the cure of the troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure the disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredients, and may be applied with perfect safety by ignorant women, or to children, in the most delicate manner.

Price 2 1/2 cents a box, with simple directions.

DR. RELFEE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Laidness, Headache, &c.

These pills, for pleasurable, safety, expedition, and certainty, are well adapted for the cure of the troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure the disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

Price 2 1/2 cents a box, with simple directions.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The relief is IMMEDIATE, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFEE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For RICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. R. R. on the wrapper, and are for sale, at this Commission, No. 49, Court St., Boston, and by the special appointment, by S. O. & L. F. G. Co. Portland and S. O. & L. F. G. Co. New York.

Large quantities to be had by order of the Commission.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Good assortment. Traders and School Teachers supplied by the dozen on reasonable terms.

W. E. GOODNOW.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear, and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent peritoneal cavity. From the credit which it has already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the testimonials of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places where they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he chooses.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. J. S. JAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sr.—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernia, for my private use, I am enabled to say, by examining and using yours, with confidence, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any other I have used, and which I have ever been compelled to wear, and with you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Mr. Thompson, Sr.—I have not found any promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now, sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March, 1836, I was afflicted with a Hernia, and was unable to labor. Feeling some alarm at my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twichell could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Dr. Hallowell and get one of his Trusses. I went to him the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining it, I was satisfied that it was a good one, and that it had done me good. I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours, Wm. CARLTON.

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Carthage.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Carthage in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1836 for County and Town taxes in the bills committed to the undersigned Collector of said Carthage by the town Assessors and remain unpaid as follows:—

Names of proprietors if known.	No. of Loc.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Wm. Bowley, or unknown, North half of Lyman Curtis	1 3	80 180	2 30	
Turner Pratt, or unknown, North West part of E. Hutchinson, North half of Wm. Bowley, south half of D. Dunlap, or unknown Jones & Moore, or unknown J. Platt, or unknown J. Pratt, or unknown Greer unknown	1 14 2 12 2 12 2 12 1 4	57 39 50 80 160 50 160 50 100	39 39 50 80 160 50 160 50 100	2 30 2 30 2 30 2 30 2 30 2 30 2 30 2 30 2 30
do do				